

Ogden Theatre, Thursday, Sept. 1

WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE BATTLE"

PRICES: LOWER FLOOR, \$1.50 AND \$1.00; BALCONY, \$1.00, 75c, 50c; GALLERY 25c. SEATS NOW SELLING.

DEFINES JACK POT

Governor Deneen Explains Political Conditions in Illinois

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 30.—Governor Deneen tonight opened the campaign against return to legislative power of the bipartisan combine which dominated the last general assembly. In an address in this city he said:

"The men who opposed the right to honest elections, the right to primary elections, the expressed wish of their party on the United States senatorship, the election of a Republican candidate for speaker of the house of representatives and the organization of the house by a majority of their party are now asking the people whose will they have defied, and whose confidence they have betrayed, to entrust them once more with the direction of public affairs. They are running on a platform of three planks:

"1.—We announce no principles.
"2.—We express no regrets.
"3.—We call for vindication."
The speaker defined the term "jackpot" which has figured in the Browne trial at Chicago, declaring that "those who have been exposed are not the only ones implicated. To make a jackpot effective requires the participation of a considerable number of such as can be held together by the cohesive power of public plunder and an organization that must be able to control to some degree the course of legislation in the general assembly."

Last Desperate Stand.
"This coalition, in its last desperate stand against popular government, deemed it necessary to control the policies of the state in order to prolong its power, and I, whom they had vilified through their spurious investigation of my election, whom they had opposed with vituperative rancor at the primaries, whom they had sought to defeat in the election by arraying against me the special interests from which they derive their strength, whose policies they had organized the legislature to defeat, and whom they had attempted to unseat by a trumped up contest, was offered their support for the United States senatorship, an office of high honor, when honorably bestowed."

Efforts to Unseat Deneen.
"These efforts to defeat me, unseat or promote me, would serve the same purpose. They carried with them their own condemnation. When I refused to accept the proffered senatorship, the bipartisan coalition determined to select a senator whose political power would be used to strengthen their position and to make safe the election of their choice as my predecessor."
"Such being the situation in our state, what is the next step forward? Manifestly behind the jackpot stands the organization of the general assembly and the control of its business which the present rules of the house place in the hands of the speaker. The next step forward, therefore, is to restore representative government to our people."

The essential condition of honest legislation must be the right to have bills heard in our general assembly. This is fundamental. Of what avail is it to make a campaign for whole-some measures if they receive no consideration in our legislative body?"

Should Be Pledged.
Governor Deneen declared that every man seeking support of Republican voters at the September primaries should be pledged to stand for good government, and, continuing, said:

"The men who created the unusual and disgraceful conditions in our state should not be given power to prolong them. They have defied instructions and repudiated their party platform; they have stood against representative government and for special privileges and private interests. The extent of their malfeasance in the last general assembly is not yet known, but is under investigation by grand juries and by our

courts. The issue in this campaign then is: Shall their records, their organization and the results of their work be approved? Upon that issue there should be no difference of opinion among good citizens."

ROOSEVELT MAKES THE MOST IMPORTANT

(Continued from Page One.)

ly increased. We have a right to expect from the Bureau of Corporations and from the Interstate Commerce commission a very high grade of public service. We should be as sure of the proper conduct of interstate railways and the proper management of interstate business as we are now sure of the conduct and management of the National banks.

The Hepburn act, and the amendment to that act in the shape in which it finally passed Congress at the last session, represent a long step in advance; and we must go yet further.

Special Interests Too Influential.

There is a widespread belief among our people that, under the methods of making tariffs which have hitherto obtained, the special interests are too influential. Probably this is true of both the big interests and the little interests. These methods have put a premium on selfishness, and naturally the selfish big interests have gotten more than the selfish little interests. The duty of Congress is to provide a method by which the interest of the whole people shall be all that receives consideration. To this end there must be an expert tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure or of improper business influence. Such a commission can find out the real difference between cost of production, which is mainly the difference of labor cost here and abroad. As fast as its recommendations are made, I believe in revising one schedule at a time. A general revision of the tariff almost inevitably leads to log-rolling, and the subordination of the general public interest to local and special interests.

The absence of effective state, and especially National, restraint upon unfair money-getting has tended to create a small class of enormously wealthy and economically powerful men, whose chief object is to hold and increase their power. The prime need is to change the conditions which enable these men to accumulate power which it is not for the general welfare that they should hold or exercise. We need no man a fortune which represents his own power and sagacity, when exercised with entire regard to the welfare of his fellows. But the fortune must be honorably obtained and well used. It is not even enough that it should have been gained without doing damage to the community. We should permit it to be gained only so long as the gaining represents benefit to the community. This, I know implies a policy of far more active governmental interference with social and economic conditions in this country than we have yet had, but I think we have got to face the fact that such an increase in governmental control is now necessary.

Dollars Should Be Earned.

No man should receive a dollar unless that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. The really big fortune, the swollen fortune, by the mere fact of its size, acquires qualities which differentiate it in kind as well as in degree from what is possessed by men of relatively small means. Therefore I believe in a graduated income tax on big fortunes, and in another tax which is far more easily collected and far more effective—a graduated inheritance tax on big fortunes, properly safeguarded against evasion, and increasing rapidly in amount with the size of the estate.

Periodical Panics.

The people of the United States suffer from periodical financial panics to a degree substantially unknown among the other nations which approach us in financial strength. There is no reason why we should suffer what they escape. It is of profound importance that our financial system should be promptly investigated, and so thoroughly and effectively revised as to make it certain that hereafter our currency will no longer fail at critical times to meet our needs.

Army and Navy.

It is hardly necessary for me to repeat that I believe in an efficient army and a navy large enough to secure for us abroad that respect which is the surest guarantee of peace. Justice and fair dealing among nations rest on principles identical with those

which control justice and fair dealing among the individuals of the nations are composed, with the exception that each nation must do its own part in international police work. National friendships, like those between men, must be founded on respect as well as on liking, on forbearance as well as upon trust. In all this it is peculiarly the duty of the United States to set a good example.

Conservation Means Development.

Of conservation I shall speak more at length elsewhere. Conservation means development as much as it does protection. I recognize the right and the duty of this generation to develop and use the natural resources of our land, but I do not recognize the right to waste them, or to rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come after us. The natural resources must be used for the benefit of all our people and not monopolized for the benefit of the few. That is one of the fundamental reasons why the special interests must be driven out of politics. Of all the questions which can come before this nation, short of the actual preservation of its existence in a great war, there is none which compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us, and training them into a better race to inhabit the land and pass it on. Conservation is a great moral issue, for it involves the duty of insuring the safety and continuance of the nation. Let me add that the health and vitality of our people are at least as well worth conserving as their forests, waters, lands, and minerals, and that in this great work the national government must bear a most important part.

Advocate Better Farming.

I have spoken elsewhere also of the great task which lies before the farmers of the country to get for themselves and for their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming, but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm. The burden of this great task will fall, I think, mainly upon the great organizations of the farmers themselves. I am glad it will, for I believe they are well able to handle it. In particular, there are strong reasons why the department of agriculture of the various states, the United States department of agriculture, and the agricultural colleges and experiment stations should extend their work to cover all phases of life on the farm, instead of limiting themselves, as they have far too often limited themselves in the past, solely to the question of production of crops.

Reaction Follows Excess.

Nothing is more true than that excess of every kind is followed by reaction; a fact which should be pondered by reformer and reactionary alike. We are fact to face with new conceptions of the relations of property to human welfare chiefly because certain advocates of the rights of property as against the rights of men have been pushing their claims too far. The man who wrongly holds that every human right is secondary to his profit must now give way to the advocate of human welfare, who rightly maintains that every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree the public welfare may require it. But I think we may go still farther. The right to regulate the use of wealth in the public interest is now admitted. Let us admit also the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. The fundamental thing to do for every man is to give him the chance to reach a place in which he will make the greatest possible contribution to the public welfare. No man can be a good citizen unless he has a wage more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living, and hours of labor short enough so that after his day's work is done he will have time and energy to bear his share in the management of the community, to help in carrying the burden of the public interest, and to be being. We keep countless men from being good citizens by the conditions of life with which we surround them. We need comprehensive workmen's compensation acts, both state and national laws to regulate child labor and the work of women, and especially we need in our common schools not merely education in book learning, but also practical training for daily life and work, and to enforce better sanitary conditions for our workers, and to extend the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce both within and between the states. Also, friends, in the interest of the workman himself we need to set our faces like flint against mob violence, just as against corporate greed, against violence and injustice and lawlessness by wakefulers just as much as against the selfish cunning and greed and selfish arrogance of employers.

No Neutral Ground.

National efficiency has many factors. It is a necessary result of the principle of the public interest widely applied. In the end it will determine our failure or success as a nation. National efficiency has to do not only with natural resources and with men. It is equally concerned with institutions. The state must be made efficient for the work which concerns only the people of the state, and the nation for that which concerns all the people. There must remain no neutral ground to serve as a refuge for lawbreakers, and especially for lawbreakers of great wealth, who can hire the vulpine legal cunning which will teach them how to avoid both the national legislative and the judicial in providing a national remedy, so that the only national activity is the purely negative activity of the judiciary in forbidding the state to exercise power in the premises.

I do not ask for over-centralization.

I do not ask for over-centralization, but I do ask that we work in a spirit of broad and far-reaching nationalism when we work for what concerns our people as a whole. We are all American.

scans. Our common interests are as broad as the continent. I speak to you here in Kansas exactly as I would speak in New York or Georgia, for the most vital problems are those which affect us all alike. The national government belongs to the whole American people, and where the whole American people are interested, that interest can be guarded effectively only by the national government. The betterment which we seek must be accomplished, I believe, mainly through the national government.

The American people are right in demanding that new nationalism without which we cannot hope to deal with our problems. The new nationalism puts the national need before that of personal advantage. It is impatient of the utter confusion that results from local legislatures attempting to treat national issues as local issues. It is still more impatient of the impotence which springs from the over-division of the government powers, the impotence which makes it possible for local selfishness or for legal cunning, hired by wealthy special interests, to bring national activities to a deadlock. This new nationalism regards the executive power as the steward of the public welfare. It demands of the judiciary that it shall be interested primarily in human welfare rather than in property, just as I demand that the representative body shall represent all the people, rather than any one class or section of the people.

I believe in shaping the ends of the government to protect property as well as human welfare. Normally, and in the long run, the ends are the same, but whenever the alternative must be faced I am for the men and not for the property. I am far from underestimating the value of dividends, but a rank dividend below human character. I know well that the reformers must not bring upon the people economic ruin, or the reforms themselves will go down in the ruin. But we must be ready to face economic disaster, whether or not brought on by those who will war against us to the knife. Those who oppose all reform will do well to remember that ruin in its worst form is inevitable if our national life brings us nothing better than swollen fortunes for the few and the triumph in both politics and business of a sordid and selfish materialism.

If our political institutions were perfect, they would absolutely prevent the political domination of money in any part of our affairs. We need to make our political representatives more quickly and sensitively responsive to the people whose servants they are. More direct action by the people in their own affairs under proper safeguards is vitally necessary. The direct primary is a step in this direction if it is associated with a corrupt practice act effective to prevent the advantage of the man willing recklessly and unscrupulously to spend money over his more honest competitor. It is particularly important that all money received or expended for campaign purposes should be publicly accounted for not only after election but before election as well. Political action must be made simpler, easier, and freer from confusion for every citizen. I believe that the prompt removal of unfaithful or incompetent public servants should be made very easy and sure in whatever experience shall show to be most expedient in any given class of cases.

One of the fundamental necessities in a representative government such as ours is to make certain that the men to whom the people delegate their power shall serve the people by whom they are elected, and not the special interests. I believe that every national elected or appointed should be forbidden to perform any service or receive any compensation directly or indirectly from interstate corporations, and a similar provision could not fail to be useful within the states.

CZAR NICHOLAS VISITS GERMANY

FRIDBERG, Aug. 30.—Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra of Russia arrived here safely this morning.

Their majesties were accompanied into German territory by a suite of fifty persons. Before the arrival of the imperial train great crowds lined the streets in the hope of having a view of the visitors. They were disappointed for the emperor and empress were driven from the railway station to the castle which they will occupy while here in an open automobile.

The Russian secret police have been here for several days looking out for anarchists and last night at Bad Nauheim took into custody a Russian named Mandelberg.

Shortly before the royal party arrived today the police arrested another man who is believed to be an anarchist. It is estimated that no less than fifty Russian and German political agents are now in Friedberg and adjacent places.

As is invariably the case, when royalties travel, sensational rumors were afloat today of impending and actual harm to the visitors. The arrival, however, of Nicholas and Alexandra was attended by no unpleasant incidents.

Failed.

"Friend—So your great Russian actor was a total failure?"
Manager—Yes. It took all our profits to pay for running the electric light sign with his name on it—Puck.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The 106 interparliamentary conference opened today with 800 delegates present. Auguste Bernier, the Belgian minister of state, presided.

ALL ARE CONCERNED

IMPROVEMENT OF NATION'S WATERWAYS OF INTEREST TO EVERY CITIZEN.

VITAL FACTS ARE PRESENTED

Cost of Getting Grain to Market Materially Reduced Through Shipment by Water—Benefits Distributed All Over the Country.

You may not know it—you probably don't—but it is a matter of importance to you whether the waterways of the United States are improved or not—and this is true no matter who you are, what your business is, or what part of the country you live in. It may be that you are a farmer and you tell me that it is nonsense to say that it can make any difference to you whether the waterways of the country are improved or not, because you live away out west, miles away from any river which is navigable now or ever will be.

Well, I admit that it is not as easy to see as the grain elevator down at four railway station, but the benefit is there just the same—a real, sure-enough, dollars-and-cents benefit. Waterways have already been of tremendous advantage to the farmers of the country and their further improvement will put more money into your pockets and those of your neighbors. Take grain for an illustration. A large part of the grain raised in the country is shipped away from the place where it is grown, some for use in the eastern states and some for export to Europe. Under these conditions the price of grain is not fixed at the nearest railway station. Your wheat, for instance, is worth just what it will bring in Liverpool—less the cost of getting it there. You can see at once that it makes a whole lot of difference to you how much it costs to send your grain to New York or Liverpool—and there's where the waterway comes in.

Where Economy Comes In.

In 1908 the average cost of carrying wheat from Chicago to Buffalo by lake was one cent a bushel, while the cost by rail to New York was 11.7 cents—almost twelve times as much, although the distance is the same. But grain which is to go all the way by water must be transferred to canal boats at Buffalo. Little canal boats drawn by mules cannot carry stuff as cheaply as big ships driven by steam, so the through rate by water was six cents a bushel, a little over half as much as by rail. For the twenty years ending with 1908 the water rate, on the average, was lower than the rail rate by 6.2 cents a bushel. On the shipments from Lake Superior the difference was greater still, since Duluth is less than 100 miles farther from New York than Chicago is by water and nearly 500 miles farther by rail, but no comparative rates are published.

The beneficial effects of the waterway, through lowered cost of transportation, are not confined to the grain shipped from cities on the lakes, but extend to practically all the grain produced. The total production of the five principal cereals—wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye—during the past 40 years, was over 120,000,000 bushels. If the average addition to the value of this vast volume of grain was five cents a bushel, and that seems a moderate figure in view of the facts stated above, the total is more than \$6,000,000,000—nearly all of which has gone into the pockets of the farmers.

But while the beneficial effect of the waterways extends to a surprising distance, a waterway close by exerts a very much more direct and powerful influence than one a long way off. If the Great Lakes and the Erie canal have increased the value of grain all over the west, what do you suppose would happen if the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Red rivers were so improved that boats could run every day in the year without hindered by ice?

Money Needed for Work.

The National Rivers and Harbors congress is working for the improvement of the rivers, harbors and waterways in all parts of the United States. Chairman Alexander of the rivers and harbors committee, says that \$239,000,000 will complete every project which has been begun or has been recommended by the army engineers. Five hundred million dollars would probably finish up all of these and all the new projects which will be surveyed and adopted within the next few years.

The average annual production of the five principal cereals, which during the last ten years has been 4,151,000,000 bushels, has been steadily increasing and will probably continue to increase for some time to come.

The complete improvement of all our waterways would increase the value of every bushel of grain produced by at least five cents—my own opinion is that it would be more than that.

But let us be on the safe side. Suppose we spend a billion dollars on waterways instead of a half-billion; suppose that the production of grain remains as it is instead of increasing; and suppose that the price of grain is increased only 2½ cents a bushel instead of five.

Even so, with production stationary, the expense doubled and the benefit cut in half, the whole \$1,000,000,000 would be returned in less than ten years in the increased price of grain alone.

DENVER'S THIRTEEN DAYS' RACE MEET.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 30.—A thirteen day racing meet held in connection with the fair.

BROOM RESTAURANT

REMOVED TO VIENNA CAFE

512 25th St.

Meals same price as Broom Restaurant. Special Dinner 25c.

Lunch from 11 to 4 p. m.

Dinner from 4 to 8 p. m.

LEE, FOON & TOM, Managers.

tion with the Colorado Interstate Fair will open in Denver on Saturday, September 3. Chief interest centers in the running of the Colorado derby, which will occur on its opening day. The classic attracts such well known turf celebrities as Oracular, Marchmont, Meadow, Lomond, Old Rose, Galvesa, Oberon, Excelsior, Set Back and General Russell. Between 250 and 300 horses are now quartered at Overland Park and the city is fast filling up with horsemen and followers of the racing game. Races will be run daily, the exception of Sundays, beginning September 3.

RECALLS THE BIG JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

Pittsburg, Pa., August 31.—It developed in steel circles yesterday that one of the industries wiped out by the Johnstown flood of 1889 was to be resumed at once. The intelligence came about through the placing of contracts for the construction of new mills on the site of those destroyed by the flood. A spot which since has been about the only one caused by the waters that is visible. The property is owned by the Cambria Iron Works, which will resume the manufacture of wire. Since the partial destruction of its plants, the company has developed along the lines of heavier tonnage. By force of necessity it must meet increasing demands for steel in other finished lines the company allowed the old wire mill to remain a memory of the "days before the flood."

SOCIALISTS TO CONVERT ARMY

New York, August 31.—The Socialist party is to make a special effort during the next two years to make converts among the officers and men of the United States army, according to Edward F. Cassidy, general organizer.

"There was for some time a question whether army men were eligible for membership," said Mr. Cassidy in a statement issued here. National Secretary J. M. Barnes has carefully gone over the question, however, and finds there is nothing to exclude them. The prospects of converting many army men to socialism are very bright. Groups of troops stationed in the Philippines and a number of army officers in other places have recently sought membership and are anxious for a co-operation with party members in general promoting a national agitation in the army for socialism."

THIEVES WERE A HEARTLESS CREW

Kansas City, August 31.—Out in his little cottage near the suburbs of the city, M. V. Wandell, an aged musician, today mourns the loss of his Stradivarius violin, worse than he has at any time since it was stolen from him a year ago. Yesterday he located the third and last of the men who stole the instrument and from the thief's lips came the same story that his two partners had told—that the violin had been destroyed. So the police have told Wandell there is no hope of ever getting the violin back. The instrument was more than 150 years old.

It had been handed down to the musician by his ancestors. He played for a living and to him there was no music so sweet as that which the beloved Stradivarius gave forth. The robbers set upon him one night and tore his violin from his hands. He remembered their faces and located all of them unaided. Two are in prison. The third has confessed.

BITE OF A HOG PROVES FATAL

Hartford, Conn., August 31.—John H. Bartlett, a farmer, is dead at his home in Dalton, as the result of a hog bite. He was attacked three days ago by the hog, the head of which weighed 400 pounds, and received a slight wound in his leg before he could escape. The leg soon began to swell badly and blood poisoning developed.

At Suffield, a nearby town, Paul Jones is under the care of surgeons with a severe case of blood poisoning which followed a mosquito bite in the ankle. It will be necessary to amputate his foot.

LUMBER DEALERS TO PROTEST AGAINST RATES

Chicago, August 31.—Representatives of lumber dealers' associations of Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois met here yesterday to formulate a protest to be submitted to the Interstate Commerce commission against an increase in the lumber rates on railroads.

In the past the trunk lines in the southwest have paid a portion of their through rates to the originating lines, but recently filed notice of cancellation to become effective September 1st. The lumber dealers believe that the cancellation should not be sanctioned unless the trunk lines reduce their through rates as pocketing the division hitherto made with the originating lines will be equivalent to an increase in the average rates.

The lumber dealers say that the present rates on lumber are higher than on other commodities, and that an increase would be an unjust burden on the consuming public.

YOUNG MAN DRINKS TOO MUCH WHISKEY

New York, August 31.—Charles Kahole, a 17-year-old butcher's boy of Jamaica, L. I., may lose his life as the result of a wager with another young man as to which could consume the most whiskey. Kahole won the bet by finishing a quart bottle and making a start on a second bottle while his rival quit after a few drinks. Kahole collapsed and was taken to a hospital suffering from alcohol poisoning. The physicians say his chances of recovery are dubious.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 30.—A business and residence block bounded by Lafayette, San Joaquin, Sonora and

SCHOOL OPENS

On Sept. 6th

Boys, are you ready? We are, and we want to help you. We succeeded by carefully studying the four words which follow:

Appearance, Punctuality, Application, Character.

They spell your success. We'll take care of your appearance, you do the rest.

Suits from \$2.50 to \$15.00.

KUHN'S Modern Clothes SHOP

Come on in. Wash. Ave. at 2365

Our store number is 2453 Washington Ave. Our Telephone number is 38.

Our delivery system is perfect.

Our Drugs are the best quality money can buy. It is to your interest not to forget us when you want a prescription filled.

WM. DRIVER & SON DRUG CO.

2453 Washington Ave. Ogden's Best Drug Store.

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